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The INDUSTRIOUS HEN

September, 1917

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"Lays all over
the South"

THE Industrious Hen

Absorbing Poultry Ideas, Louisville, Ky.; Practical Poultry, Birmingham, Ala.; The Poultry Times, Norfolk, Va.; Southern Poultry Magazine, Nashville, Tenn.; The Poultry News, Bustleton, Pa.; Tennessee Poultry Journal, Lebanon, Tenn.; The National Poultry Breeder, Owensboro, Ky.; Everybody's Poultry Journal, Nashville, Tenn.; The Leghorn Journal, Appomattox, Va.

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Publishers' Announcement—All manuscript and copy for change of advertisements should be in our hands promptly by the 10th of the month preceding date of issue. **THIS IS IMPORTANT.** New business can be accepted as late as the 25th of the month, but special position cannot be guaranteed.

We always stop the Magazine at the expiration of the time paid for unless a renewal of subscription is received. Those whose subscriptions have expired must not expect to continue to receive the magazine unless they send the money to pay for it another year. **Advertising Rates given on application**

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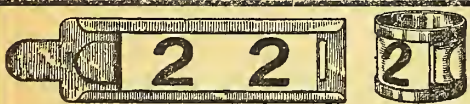
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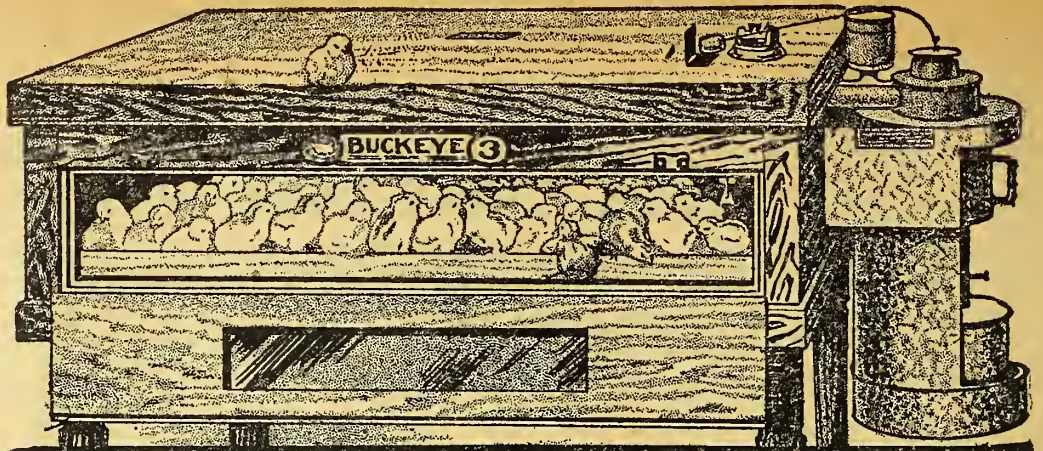
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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

VOL. XIV.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER, 1917

No. 4

WAR LESSONS FROM ENGLISH POULTRYMEN

Quisenberry Spends a Month Among Eastern Poultrymen—Can see no Real Reason Why Poultry Raisers Should be Greatly Alarmed—Many Reasons Why They Should be Encouraged. Increase the Demand for Poultry Products by Advertising to Educate the Consumer. The Report of the American Egg Laying Contest for July.

By T. E. QUISENBERRY, Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE past four weeks I have spent in visiting poultrymen of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. I also visited the government farm at Washington and went through the marketing places of Boston and New York City, where a large per cent of our eggs and poultry are finally sold. I also had the pleasure of attending the Massachusetts State convention of poultrymen at their State college and experiment station at Amherst. The sectional meeting of the American Association of Instruction and Investigation in Poultry Husbandry was held at the same place and I therefore had the opportunity of meeting the men in charge of the poultry departments of the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations of many of the States and Provinces of the United States and Canada.

It is from this meeting that I wish to carry a message to the poultrymen of America—facts which I believe every one engaged in the poultry business in this country would do well to consider. England has been at war for over three years. That country has been put to a test, and its resources and its industries affected as never before. Some of the poultrymen of England are within one hundred miles of the firing line and can sometimes hear the roar of the mighty guns as they are engaged in the present deadly conflict. Would it not be well for us to consider what has been the effect of such a situation upon the poultrymen of that country?

Mr. Edward Brown, the most noted English poultryman, author, writer and lecturer, addressed this meeting in Massachusetts, and among other things he stated the following facts, as I gathered them from his lecture: Feed has advanced 100 per cent since the beginning of the war, and eggs have advanced 80 per cent. If they use the same rations for laying hens as previously, it costs \$1.50 more per hen for feed, but they get \$2.00 per hen more for their eggs. The government does not allow the use of wheat or oats as poultry food. Where poultry has been given the range of the farm, in many cases, it costs only 15 to 20 per cent more than formerly to feed the farmers' hens. Many poultrymen are succeeding remarkably well by feeding chiefly on green food, roots and bran and eliminating most grains. They give all the range possible. They are learning to grow some of their own feeds, especially green food. Mr. Brown advises at this time against easy feeding or wasteful feeding. If, by a little extra effort, you can save something that is now going to waste, it will pay you to go to that trouble. He stated that he never saw such extravagance as in this country, and he has traveled in many countries. This is not only true with poultry, but with all things. The English "dollar" doesn't go far in America. In spite of the submarine warfare, corn wheat and oats are cheaper in England than in America. This is something that is hard to understand, for it seems under present conditions they should be cheaper here. It is

their custom to feed mash in the morning and grain at night. Practically every man feeds differently. Each feeds what is at hand, and adapts himself to the circumstances.

Mr. Brown said that the fanciers and poultry shows had been hurt most in England. He said there was a great gulf and a continual fight between the fanciers and the utility men in his country—much more so than here. He advised never letting that division become so marked in this country. He said we should never let that bitter feeling grow up between us as it has there, for they realized more than ever that both fancy and utility were essential. Each was largely dependent upon the other and America would do well to guard the good feeling that now exists between these two branches of the industry in this country.

Particular stress was laid upon the importance of encouraging back lot poultry keeping just at this time. Mr. Brown thought that millions of Americans should be urged to raise poultry in the towns and cities. In England, the back-lotters are doing exceptionally well at this time. The waste from the table, the pearings from vegetables and fruit, go a long way toward keeping a few hens.

Eggs were selling at 60 cents per dozen and poultry by the piece instead of by the pound. Farm poultry averages 110 to 120 eggs per hen each year, and those in the hands of specialists average about 140 to 145 eggs. Eggs have increased in price more than poultry.

In spite of three years of war right at their door and a condition such as they never saw, Mr. Brown stated that he could not bring many deep shadowed pictures or discouraging things about poultry conditions in England. Can't America take courage and learn a lesson from that? It seems to me that in the face of the facts and conditions in England and Canada that some American poultry raisers have become frightened unnecessarily. In all my visit through the East, I found every man who had kept records on the cost of production and receipts from sales was staying in the business, and some making more money than ever. They are culling closer, which is a good thing any year, but in the face of the facts, it is a great mistake to quit the business. If Canadian and English poultrymen can make money, why cannot Americans?

Mr. Brown thought that this war, in the end, would benefit the industry in many ways in this country. It would bring an end to many of the fads in poultry keeping. People would study the business and proceed along saner lines. Each new condition that the country faces brings new problems, but we should meet and solve them in the same way as the English poultrymen have. The high prices of eggs are going to educate the people to the value of eggs, so that after the war the prices never will be as low again and the consumer will not object so much to paying reasonable prices for eggs in the future. The whole of Europe will have to practically be re-stocked with poultry at the close of this war, and they will have to depend

largely on America for their breeding stock. He stated that in the present crisis and scarcity of food that England regarded her poultry highly for it was proven that the hens of England were picking up forty-five million dollars worth of grubs and waste products from the soil which would absolutely be wasted and which no other animal would be able to use and to turn into food if it were not for the hen.

From what I have been able to learn, I believe that from 30 to 50 per cent of the fowls and older stock in this country have been marketed. That accounts for the great amount of poultry in storage and the present low price of poultry meat. It seems to be the opinion of practically all, that those who have kept their poultry have done the right thing and will make a greater net profit this coming winter and next spring than ever they have made in any previous year. There will be a scarcity of breeding stock and the man who has stock or hatching eggs is certain to have a great demand at profitable prices. Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana and the other great grain producing States, are going to profit more than some of the other sections, but there is no State in the Union where eggs cannot be produced at a reasonable profit, and in many cases, at a handsome profit.

The only difference between the poultry business of today and a few years ago is this: Then feed was cheap and a poultryman could make a lot of mistakes and still stay in the business. He can make more money today than he did then, but he must know how. Feed prices are certain to go down some when the growing corn crop goes on the market. Eggs are certain to be higher than ever known. Many incubator companies are already booking more orders in advance than in any previous season. The worst is over, in my opinion, and those who have stock and eggs for market or breeding are certain to make some good money if the right methods are used in handling their poultry.

We must impress upon the general public that eggs at five to eight cents each are still the cheapest, most wholesome meat food that can be purchased at the present time. There is also less chance of waste in bone and fat. If the American Poultry Association and poultrymen in general, will raise a fund to advertise these facts and get them before the public in the same way that the orange grower, raisin growers and dealers in dairy products do, there will be a big demand for eggs and poultry meat at paying prices. Production will take care of itself, and all poultry raisers will be insured a profit if we will spend our money and energy in educating the consumers to paying the prices and consuming the products. Instead of urging a great production, we had better spend our money in educating the consumers to the value of eggs and poultry and the cost of producing same. As long as there is a demand for these articles at profitable prices, there will be producers in plenty, and no one will be going out of the business.

There is no reason to be greatly alarmed or discouraged. American poultrymen certainly have as much backbone, as much patriotism, as much love for the business and as much ability to adapt themselves and their methods to meet varying conditions so as to solve poultry problems as has the poultrymen of England or Canada. Don't sacrifice the great American hen. The facts and conditions don't justify it. Meet the issue with right methods and you are certain to find the business as profitable for the next twelve months as at any time in the past.

The Laying Contest.

The all-purpose fowls in the American Egg Laying Contest at Leavenworth, Kan., seem to have had their inning in July, and in spite of this being a usual period for the lighter weight fowls to continue laying, while the meat and all-purpose fowls waste time going broody, we find most of the best layers for July are of the latter class. Four of the five best layers for July are Plymouth Rocks, and the fifth is an Orpington. Their record for the month follows:

Hen.	Eggs.
1145. Barred Plymouth Rock, Missouri	26
1134. Barred Plymouth Rock, Maine	25
1163. Barred Plymouth Rock, Iowa	24
902. White Plymouth Rock, Kansas	24
1181. White Orpington, Missouri	24

The ten leading pullets up to August first, include seven of the American class and one of the English class. The

remaining two include a White Leghorn and a Black Rhinelander. Both are of light weight breeds. With only ninety days remaining to complete the contest year, it is interesting to note there are only thirty-five eggs difference in the records of the Barred Plymouth Rock pullet from Missouri now holding first place and the Barred Plymouth Rock pullet from Kansas now holding tenth place. Any of these ten leading pullets stand a good chance of being the winning layer at the close of the contest the last day of October. The following shows the ten leading pullets up to August first, and the number of eggs laid by each:

Hen.	Eggs.
1144. Barred Plymouth Rock, Missouri	205
762. White Wyandotte, Arkansas	200
461. Black Rhinelander, California	194
1181. White Orpington, Missouri	194
763. White Wyandotte, Arkansas	187
1145. Barred Plymouth Rock, Missouri	186
743. White Wyandotte, Illinois	177
742. White Wyandotte, Illinois	172
92. Single Comb White Leghorn, Pennsylvania	171
854. Barred Plymouth Rock, Kansas	170

There are twenty-two pens, each containing five pullets, owned by breeders in thirteen States that have produced 605 or more eggs each during the nine months of the contest. It is not safe to predict which of these pens will be the winner by the last day of October. Any one of them stand an excellent chance to win. Much will depend upon the different pullets continuing to lay and not become broody or go into an early fall molt. Some will molt their feathers quickly and all at one time and many get back to laying before the contest closes. Others may prove to be what is termed "gradual molters" that take several months to change their coat and lose very little time from laying eggs while doing so. It is going to be a very interesting race for leadership from now on to the finish—a contest well worth studying and watching. The twenty-two pens having produced 605 or more eggs up to August first are as follows:

Pen.	Eggs.
114. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Missouri	810
74. White Wyandottes, Illinois	780
76. White Wyandottes, Arkansas	756
9. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	751
17. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri	716
85. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Kansas	696
113. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Maine	684
46. Black Rhinelanders, California	682
6. Single Comb White Leghorns, Texas	664
105. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Missouri	644
19. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri	640
30. Single Comb White Leghorns, Kansas	639
75. White Wyandottes, Illinois	634
94. Buff Wyandottes, Missouri	632
21. Single Comb White Leghorns, Illinois	632
117. Black Orpingtons, Ohio	628
72. Single Comb Rhode Island Whites, Michigan	620
27. Single Comb White Leghorns, Illinois	613
101. Single Comb White Leghorns, Nebraska	612
95. Buff Orpingtons, Missouri	606
15. Single Comb White Leghorns, Iowa	606
109. Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, New Jersey	605

The following pens of five pullets each produced 63 eggs or more during July and were the leaders for the month:

Pen.	Eggs.
9. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	89
113. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Maine	84
114. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Missouri	80
0. Single Comb White Leghorns, Illinois	75
15. Single Comb White Leghorns, Iowa	72
101. Single Comb White Leghorns, Nebraska	71
64. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Wisconsin	71
90. White Plymouth Rocks, Kansas	70
6. Single Comb White Leghorns, Texas	70
81. Columbian Wyandottes, Iowa	68
67. Silver Wyandottes, Iowa	67
85. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Kansas	66
37. Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Tennessee	64
33. Single Comb Buff Leghorns, North Carolina	63
102. Single Comb White Leghorns, New Jersey	63
18. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	63
93. Buff Wyandottes, Illinois	63

Individual Contest.

The pullets in the separate individual contest continue to do better. In comparison to their rivals in the pen contest they are laying right on through the summer. The following shows the number of eggs laid during July by each of the five leading pullets and the total number of eggs laid to date:

Hen.	Eggs in July.	Eggs to date.
388. S. C. Buff Leghorn, Michigan	20	193
348. S. C. Buff Leghorn, Michigan	25	187
349. S. C. Buff Leghorns, Michigan	28	178
739. S. C. White Leghorn, Missouri	23	170
347. S. C. Buff Leghorn, Michigan	12	169
198. R. C. Rhode Island Red, Ohio	15	159

NEW SANITARY POULTRY HOUSE.

Draft-Proof, Storm-Proof, New Principle of Design—Results.

(S. K. Burdin.)

IN 1908 I became dissatisfied with the generally accepted methods of housing. I discovered also that many women were averse to poultry keeping owing to the dirt tracked into the home. Since that time I have sought diligently for improvements, some plan or method by which much if not all of the drudgery, filth and unsanitary conditions incident to poultry raising, whether on a small or large scale, could be eliminated.

I have been constantly in close touch with four of the leading agricultural and experiment stations on this continent and have visited a great many of the leading specialty and utility poultry plants. Working plans and drawings of every prominent design and method of poultry housing have been examined carefully, as well as experimenting with, using and watching them in use. In all

there are some excellent features. In all there are also some serious drawbacks. The good points do not overcome their weaknesses, however, which when boiled down may be briefly stated as follows: Inconvenient, requiring too much time and labor; impractical, owing to their exposed design and poor ventilating facilities; and their inadaptability to the various purposes and geographic requirements. The test of a ship is her behavior during storm. So it is with poultry houses. Here is where weakness or strength of design will be revealed. Fair weather houses will not do. We want houses that will weather the storm as well and furnish proper protection during a "sou-easter" or "sou-wester." We have equipped our own homes with porches and awnings and our motors with windshields or bafflers, yet we have left our poultry houses unprotected from storm and sun and expect them to keep dry, free from drafts and uniformly comfortable. It is unreasonable.

Small and large units fell short in the same way. Experimenting with the various sizes, styles and types has cost the public "barrels of money" and still the question remained unsolved. The ideal house was not produced.

Such a house must be storm and draft-proof and adaptable, with a few slight changes as to warmth of construction, to Alaska, Canada, California, Florida, New Jersey or Maine; suited to the needs of the farmer, back-lotter or commercial poultryman; cheap and easy to build, and so designed that the attendant need not enter to perform every act of care.

The high cost of labor, feed, land and the demand for increased production to help reduce the present high cost of living and win the war, made it imperative that ways and means be found to increase the efficiency and earning power also of every person and every human step employed in raising poultry.

I redoubled my efforts and energies. Early in 1917, while observing the adjustment of the windshield on a closed motor (limousine) the last point, that of ventilation without draft, was solved for me and the long looked for, long needed and long delayed practical poultry house became a fact. And, because of its great labor-saving, time-saving and sanitary features I hasten to give it to my fellow poultrymen, to help them the better to "do their bit."

Before criticising the various types of poultry houses, let me say that I hold no animosity whatever towards their sponsors or originators. Were it possible not a name would be mentioned or used herein; therefore, if they are, it is for purposes of identification only. It will serve no practical purpose to go minutely into all the shortcomings of the various houses; they are well known. However, we must point out some of them for the benefit of those who may not have had personal experience with them.

In small units, perhaps the best illustration is to be found in the system which advises the use of houses 4x6 feet to hold six hens. In this type the labor requirements were enormous and absolutely prohibitive for commercial purposes. The high egg yield credited to the method was due entirely to small flocks instead of to the system, as many believed. There is virtue in small flocks, as



The above magnificent cock bird is typical of the celebrated "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks whose fame under the guidance of W. D. Holterman, Fancier, box K, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A. has become world-wide. Study this bird. We are proud of the fact that Mr. Holterman is now one of us and we recommend this gentleman and his "Aristocrats" highly to our readers. Look up his ad on page — and if you wish to win out with Barred Rocks this fall and winter get in touch with him. We know that he will be able to help you. Also send for his beautiful catalogue, a copy of which we have received. Every breeder of Barred Rocks should have a copy of this valuable book on hand for ready reference.

has been thoroughly proven. In large units an example may be found on the average large commercial poultry farm. In these houses 1,000 laying hens are usually kept in a single flock. It has been found that this method resulted in a slight saving of labor, but it also revealed three serious faults: (1) A low average egg yield; (2) difficult to handle and control the ventilation; (3) the danger from infectious and contagious diseases, and the spread of pernicious habits such as egg-eating and feather-pulling. That there is great danger in large flocks has been thoroughly demonstrated also.

In the medium size units, the house has three faults: (1) Lack of head room; (2) too hot and stuffy in summer; (3) too dark when used in continuous rows.

The semi-monitor or diaphragm type was devised to overcome objections two and three in the above house, but it too lacks head room and is difficult to build. Both of these houses are so low that when used for breeding or with yards, the hens easily fly out and over them unless extra fencing is done.

The straw loft house recommended by some provided better ventilation but is most unsanitary. The accumulation of dust and as a harbor for vermin makes them undesirable. Cleaning out and renewing the straw is expensive, difficult and filthy.

This brings us to the shed type, with and without the cotton front. This type has held an end seat in the front row for many years, mainly because of its simplicity of construction. It too has some serious drawbacks, chief of which is the question of ventilation. A few years ago the cotton front was hailed as a panacea for all ventilating ills, especially in the shed type house, but the cotton front failed to meet expectations, of which more will be said later.

In use all of the foregoing houses are slow and difficult to work in; hard to keep clean and sanitary; ventilation difficult to control and regulate; limited in their application to the various needs of different localities and the varying conditions or requirements of the different phases of poultry keeping. It is an endless battle with gates, doors, low ceilings, dirty boots (plastered and smeared with droppings), poor ventilation, poor transport facilities, storms beating in and excessive heat in summer. They all lack elasticity and adaptability. The ideal house must eliminate these weaknesses, combine their good qualities and possess some very essential time-saving improvements. Such a house, I am happy to say, has been devised.

Before turning our attention to the matter of improvements, however, there are one or two points it will be well to discuss to help us to better understand some of the fundamental needs in housing poultry.

The normal temperature of our domestic animals, as well as mankind, is about 98 degrees while that of poultry is 105, or higher than that of any fever patient. Again, when our domestic animals are in normal health they urinate regularly, while our poultry, though drinking more in proportion to their size, do not. These two points are generally unknown or overlooked, and they upset all rules and regulations for warmth and ventilation as applied to our homes, barns and stables.

When Madam Hen is in full health and working condition, she is a veritable high speed, heavy duty dynamo. She has no equal proportionately in the farm yard. She has the largest and most powerful heart, the largest capacity for storing and assimilating food, and the highest average daily or yearly production. Her high bodily temperature, heavy consumption of food and water, require special provision for exercise and ventilation to promote health, aid digestion and carry off the excessive moisture voided through her breath and droppings. Frozen combs usually denote low vitality or dampness, or both. Her housing requirements are peculiar to herself and her habits. She dislikes change of surroundings or house arrangement. She wants the water bucket always in the same place, and to use the same nest day after day. The only change or variety demanded is in her bill of fare. Here variety counts, but not in her home or surroundings.

Any man who engages in an enterprise today without making use of all time and labor-saving devices, even though the initial cost be a little greater, and supported by an organization of the highest efficiency, experience and executive ability, is "riding for a fall." Poultry raising is no exception to the rule, yet there are thousands upon thousands who seem to think that poultry offers a "short cut" to wealth and ease without even the necessity or

formality of applying the simplest of business rules and principles. Failure or the "S. O. S." call is the logical and inevitable outcome.

There are many "if's" and "but's" in poultry raising that must be met and solved, not the least of which are those of the housing problem. There are people that should know better too, who seem to think anything good enough for a hen, and if she survives and they get a few eggs, straightway they begin to prate about their houses and methods. The fact is, she produces in spite of them and not because of them. "The 'hen' is mightier than the sword."

As previously mentioned, the shed type house has been a favorite for many years, and in spite of its faults and shortcomings "I love her still." Whatever criticism is offered herein has been with the kindest of motives. In fact, the shed type has been used as the basis of my new house which has been christened "Burdin's fresh air poultry house" and is by far the best house yet devised, and biggest improvement since open-front houses were introduced, as will readily be recognized by all who investigate its merits and has been approved and adopted by many of the leading experts of poultrydom.

Before proceeding it may be well to pause a moment and enumerate more fully the weaknesses of the shed type as heretofore constructed.

First: Its front is too much exposed. Storms beat in unless it is kept closed. This applies also to all other old-style open-front arrangements. Second: There is room for too much glass; too cold in winter and too hot in summer. Third: The fixed size, permanent cotton or open front is wrong in principle and a failure in practice. The daily requirements differ widely in the same locality as well as in various localities or latitudes, according to the weather conditions, or as the houses may be protected or exposed. What may be desirable one day (cold and stormy) might be totally inadequate the next (warm and close). Fourth: Houses have to be built too deep (16 to 20 feet) in order to allow the hens to roost back out of drafts; giving long, narrow, unhandy pens when used where small flocks or matings are desirable. These large, deep houses are also limited in their uses and application. If divided into pens they become mere dark halls or alleys. Fifth: The necessity of the attendant entering and passing through the intervening pens, to perform all of the daily routine, makes the work slow, difficult and objectionable. Droppings, feathers and litter are tracked into the feed room and home. These objections have all been overcome by a new design and arrangement, and by utilizing some of the appliances and principles used in our homes, motors and barns, gives a house that saves steps, promotes cleanliness, improves sanitary conditions, and provides ventilating facilities easily adjusted to meet the varying requirements of different localities.

I am not unmindful of the many attempts in the past to produce an ideal poultry house. Many of these designs possess some excellent features and have served the immediate locality where they were evolved, fairly well, but there are so many and widely different conditions to be met with, unless the house is sufficiently elastic to meet and negotiate these varying and in many cases eccentric requirements, its application or use becomes localized and restricted. Such has been the fate of many efforts.

In working out the details of my fresh air poultry house I have had these various requirements constantly in mind. By suiting the material and construction as to warmth to meet the different climatic conditions the design is pre-eminently suited to every locality, country or clime where poultry is kept. My experience covers northern and southern latitudes, lake, inland and coastal regions, and this house will give better results and greater satisfaction than any other. It is adapted to every kind and form of poultry keeping: back lot, free range, yarded or intensive methods. It will reduce the labor requirements one-half and brings profitable poultry keeping within easy range of a one-man plant. Briefly stated, the advantages possessed over all other houses by Burdin's fresh air poultry house are as follows:

First: Simple and comparatively inexpensive construction.

Second: Light and ventilation ample and sufficiently flexible to meet the varying weather and local requirements.

Third: Suitable for all purposes and latitudes, with slight changes in construction.

(Continued on page 64.)

JULY REPORT OF SIXTH NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST.

Some Moulting Experiments—High Record Made by Contest—White Plymouth Rocks Win in July—White Wyandottes Lead for All Time.

ON JULY 19, 1916, we started six experiments for producing the moult, using six pens of fifteen hens each, all White Leghorns. They were all of the same age, and were kept under the same conditions previous to the beginning of the experiments. No. 1 was check pen fed standard ration. No. 2, hens were sheared like sheep. No. 3, hens were plucked like geese or ducks. No. 4, hens were given 10 per cent O. P. oil meal in mash. No. 5, hens were fed standard mash with tonic. No. 6, hens were kept in house for ten days and given light ration, then given freedom with plenty of feed.

The results were as follows: No. 5 was best and for comparison considered 100 per cent. No. 4 was second or 89 per cent. No. 1 was third or 85 per cent. No. 3 was fourth or 84 per cent. No. 6 was fifth or 78 per cent. No. 2 was sixth or 60 per cent.

A study of the above experiments indicates that better results are obtained where we assist nature instead of altering or changing nature's plans, and that it is better to supply the elements necessary to make the feathers than to force the hens to make new feathers without giving them the proper feed.

The pen which gave the best results was fed our standard contest ration and in addition was given a tablespoonful of the following mixture in the mash three times per week: Magnesium sulphate, 10 oz.; magnesia, 1 oz.; sulphate of iron, 2 oz.; ground ginger, 2 oz.; sulphur, 3 oz.

The poorest of the six experiments was where the hens were sheared like sheep, removing the body of the feathers but leaving the quills in the skin. The hens continued to lay a few eggs but the reduced egg production was continued over a greater length of time for the hens were later than the others completing the moult.

The Contest.

The 290 hens in the contest have produced 41,425 eggs in nine months, or an average of 142.8 eggs each. This surpasses the eggs produced for the entire year's record the first two contests held at this place, and is only about eight eggs less than the average per year for the first five years. During July, 4,809 eggs were laid or an average of 16.5 per hen.

The pens occupying the five highest places for July are as follow:

Pen.	Eggs.
49. White Plymouth Rocks, Missouri	131
40. Single Comb White Minorcas, Missouri	112
54. Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri	110
59. Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	108
41. Anconas, Missouri	107
46. Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Missouri	107

The five highest hens to date are all above 200 eggs each for the nine months. They are as follow:

Hen.	Pen.	Eggs.
4.	35. White Wyandotte, Missouri	221
1.	52. Single Comb White Leghorn, Missouri	220
3.	11. Barred Rock, Missouri	216
3.	35. White Wyandotte, Missouri	208
3.	19. Rose Comb Rhode Island White, New Jersey ..	204

The ten highest pens to date are as follow:

35.	White Wyandottes, Missouri	969
19.	Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, New Jersey	911
52.	Single Comb White Leghorns, Missouri	902
59.	Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	870
49.	White Plymouth Rocks, Missouri	834
11.	Barred Rocks, Missouri	816
28.	Single Comb Reds, Iowa	815
57.	Single Comb White Leghorns, New Jersey	806
17.	Single Comb Rhode Island Whites, Michigan	805
56.	Single Comb White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	800

Pen 49, White Plymouth Rocks from Missouri, won the cup for July by laying 131 eggs.

JULY REPORT OF KENTUCKY CONTEST.

National Egg Laying Contest Held by Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.



OR the month of July there was a total production of 2,361 eggs which averages 15.9 eggs per hen, as compared to 16.4 eggs for the month of June. A total of 20,900 eggs have been laid during the first nine months of the contest.

This averages 139.2 eggs per hen. For the fourth consecutive month the S. C. White Leghorns from pen 24 won the monthly ribbon with 116 eggs. The five pullets from this pen have averaged slightly better than 100 eggs apiece during the past 122 days. Pens 23 and 30 are second and third with 113 and 105 eggs respectively, while the Buff Leghorns are fourth with 101 eggs and the Crested Houdans fifth with 95 eggs.

Forty-six birds or 30 per cent of the birds entered in the contest became broody during the month, and resulted in a loss of 248 laying days. Twenty-two hens coming from twelve different pens have started to moult.

For the contest honors to date, pens 24 and 29, both S. C. White Leghorns, are tied for first place, each having produced 919 eggs apiece. This is an average of 184 eggs per hen. Pen 21 comes next with 892 eggs, while pen 25 is fourth with 874 eggs.

For individual honors the Leghorn pullet from pen 24, Lady Walnut Hill, leads all others, having produced 243 eggs. Two other Leghorn pullets from pens 24 and 29 are second and third with 205 and 204 eggs each.

Highest Producing Pens for July, 1917.

Pen.	BREED.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.	Value.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
24	W. Leghorns	116	65	51	13.99	\$3.26	\$1.33	\$1.93
30	W. Leghorns	113	87	26	14.39	2.22	1.24	0.98
23	W. Leghorns	105	84	21	13.13	3.00	1.21	1.79
18	Buff Leghorns ..	101	48	53	12.24	2.92	0.79	2.13
17	Cstd. Houdans ..	95	56	39	11.50	2.67	1.28	1.39

Highest Producing Hens for July, 1917.

Pen.	BREED	Band No.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.
24	White Leghorns	704	27	27	0	3.46
24	White Leghorns	707	27	1	26	2.96
23	White Leghorns	713	26	25	1	3.29
25	White Leghorns	701	25	22	3	3.22
30	White Leghorns	669	25	16	9	3.10

Leading Pens for First Nine Months of Contest.

Pen.	BREED	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.	Value.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
29	W. Leghorns	919	765	154	116.45	\$29.94	\$9.00	\$20.94
24	W. Leghorns	919	561	358	112.89	28.96	9.61	19.35
21	W. Leghorns	892	807	85	116.29	29.41	9.93	19.49
25	W. Leghorns	874	613	261	110.01	27.39	8.77	18.62
28	W. Leghorns	868	792	76	113.40	27.87	8.73	19.14

Leading Hens for First Nine Months of Contest.

Pen.	BREED.	Band No.	Total Eggs.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Weight of Eggs.
24	White Leghorns ..	707	243	41	202	26.68
24	White Leghorns ..	704	205	192	13	26.91
29	White Leghorns ..	676	204	159	35	25.73
15	Buff Orpingtons ..	761	200	97	103	24.05
21	White Leghorns ..	724	198	173	25	25.82

SOUTH THE GREATEST POULTRY FIELD IN UNITED STATES TODAY.

What Farm Flocks Can Do When They Get a Chance
—864,000,000 Eggs Are Shipped from One Station in Eastern Tennessee.

(By H. W. Jackson.)

DOWN in the eastern part of Tennessee, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, is one of the most prosperous agricultural communities in the South. The land is rolling and in many places decidedly hilly. To the traveler there is nothing to indicate unusual fertility of soil. Even the enthusiastic writer who chants the praises of Hamblen county in the Board of Trade circular that lies before me can't raise his voice to a very high pitch when he tries to glorify the virtues of the soil and the magnitude of the crops harvested therefrom. I've seen many a prospectus of desert land projects in the West—"lands that only await the magic touch of water" and the rest of that familiar verse and chorus—that could give this Hamblen county pean an all-day start and then beat it in at sundown.

But get this: For miles around Morristown, the county seat of Hamblen county, there is practically no farm land obtainable under \$100 an acre. It at all favorably situated it brings \$125 to \$200—values that in the North would argue mighty good corn land and substantial improvements. Hamblen county farm values cannot be explained that way. The only way I can explain them is that the farmers here have quietly taken the comparatively ordinary opportunities they had at hand and have made the best of them by hard, intelligent work. And in doing so they have developed a profitable money-making agriculture that puts more favored sections to shame.

A Surprise for the Yankee.

Out from Morristown run good macadam roads, reach all parts of the county but other outward evidences of agricultural wealth are not so numerous or pronounced as is usually the case in northern sections boasting similar land values. The misguided Yankee, however, who thinks of this section as populated by "hill billies" and shotgun fueds will meet the surprise of his life when he first visits it.

At first I could not see where the land values came from. I admit I don't see it entirely yet, possibly because my visit was a short one and I did not have an opportunity to look thoroughly into the general agricultural conditions. There must be substantial money-making crops back of one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar-an-acre land.

I did talk to the manager of the local creamery and learned that the farmers who support the creamery get a price for their butterfat that is equal to or above the Elgin rate, with a fixed minimum of forty cents. It was also illuminating to hear this manager complain that the farmers were so enthusiastic over purebred cows that they were carrying the matter to an unnecessary extreme. That is a complaint that I do not recall ever having heard at any other point in my travels.

A Poultry Center Second Only to Petaluma.

I didn't go there to look into general agricultural conditions, but to see for myself the remarkable development in the poultry industry that has made the Morristown district second only to Petaluma as a center of production. The bare figures that record this development are startling, especially when you consider the conditions under which it was brought about. Sixteen years ago the poultry shipments from the Morristown district amounted to about \$25,000 for the year. Last year they amounted to \$2,500,000. Last year 1,000,000 pounds of dressed poultry were shipped from Morristown; 172 cars of live fowls; 72,000,000 dozens of eggs. Every Saturday night, the year round, a train of refrigerator cars (fifteen to twenty of them in the busy season) loaded with eggs goes out from Morristown over the Southern Railway and is hustled through at express speed, arriving in New York Monday night, ready to go on the market Tuesday morning.

Look at those figures again and remember that this sixteen-year-old industry is not forced, but a product of natural growth. It did have a little boosting from the Morristown Board of Trade in its initial stage; but the poultry industry of this district depends absolutely on the fact that it pays. It pays to produce eggs for market, and it pays to produce broilers for table use.

(Continued on page 64.)

CHICKENS MAY WIN THIS WAR.

An Address by Mr. George Cugley, President Buckeye Incubator Co., to the Vienna (Ohio) Grange.

WITHIN a month we have seen the first sale of an enormous bond issue, amounting to \$70 for every man, woman and child in the United States. We have seen the enrollment of a vast army of nine million of our best citizenship; we have seen the dispatch of a part of our regular army to foreign shores; and we have seen the entry of our ships into the activities of a world war. We are witnessing on every hand the development of our manufacturing to meet the war situation; we are spending enormous sums of money to increase the efficiency of these factories; are building vast stores of munitions; are creating a tremendous tonnage of mercantile vessels for war purposes. We are trying to get on a war footing.

Millions and Men May Fail.

And yet, gentlemen, while I realize and you realize the terrible necessity of all of this preparation, and while we realize that it will require us to strain every nerve we have to meet the situation and achieve victory in this war, I am here to tell you, as solemnly as I can put it, that all the billions of money that we may make, and all the men we may send forward to fight, will count for naught if we fail in our efforts to supply the people of this nation and our allies with the necessary food to carry the world war to a successful conclusion.

For we might as well face the fact that there exists in this country today a great shortage of foodstuffs. All of you have witnessed the steady increase in prices, and I daresay that many of you are of the opinion that the present high cost of living is largely due to speculation, and that our food is lying in cold storage and warehouses. The fact is, gentlemen, that speculation and cold storage have but a small part in raising the prices of the necessities of life to their present high level. Some of what we pay is doubtless due to this, and we are looking forward to our government to remedy this condition, but the real fact is that we are facing something that has never occurred in America before—the actual shortage of food of every kind and description—and by reason of that shortage we must pay double and even treble the normal price for the food that is placed on our table three times a day.

President Wilson Sees It.

Refer to President Wilson's proclamation that immediately followed the declaration of war. You will note that, with all the earnestness he could muster, he laid special stress upon the need of greater food production, and he even went so far as to say that he considered the production of the nation's food of even greater importance than the enlistment of the army. Perhaps many of you paid little or no attention to that part of the President's message, but if you knew just how low the food supply of this great country is at this moment, you would be most profoundly impressed by the real gravity of the situation.

On the other hand, it is most hopeful to note the splendid response from our farmers to the appeal for a greater acreage of everything they put in the ground. Unless something unforeseen occurs, we are going to produce enough in this country to meet the situation from that standpoint, if we are careful and utilize our grain to the best advantage.

No Cattle Available.

Nevertheless, we will certainly be woefully short on our meat supplies unless a lot of us show greater interest and willingness to do our bit. It has been my good fortune to be in very close touch with officials of the Department of Agriculture in the last two months, and I am here to say to you that the men at the head of this department regard the meat supply of the country as the most serious problem we have to face for the next twelve months. You know that it would be a physical impossibility to produce enough cattle in this country during that period to supply even half of our needs. We simply haven't enough cattle in our whole country at this time to produce half the meat we are going to need in the next twelve months. The highest authorities in the government's service are frank in the statement that the only possible way to make up for this stupendous shortage of beef will be to raise more hogs, more sheep and more chickens.

(Continued on page 57.)

STANDARDIZATION OF WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS IN OLDHAM COUNTY, KY.

(By S. J. Lowry, County Agent.)



HAVING previously spent about eight months in Oldham County and carefully noted the conditions of the poultry business over the entire county, I had the extension specialist in poultry work to come to LaGrange early in March and discuss with us the poultry situation, knowing that something must be done to bring relief to the important industry that had gradually been commanding less attention each year, this being the testimony of numerous old citizens of the county. Little attention had been given the important question of better stock, better housing and feeding of poultry, so then there was need of some step that would bring about conditions that would stimulate more interest along these lines and that would ultimately prove to the farmers, as well as their wives, that a farm flock is one of the best paying investments on the farm when given the proper attention.

The specialist was not with me long before he suggested the proper course to take, that of standardization and introduction of better stock, for these changes would lead those taking up the work to give more attention to their poultry, to become better informed on the questions relating to poultry management in every detail. Seeing that Professor Chapin's suggestion was the logical one to follow, the next step to take was that of deciding upon some plan whereby we could get the people of the county together for the purpose of discussing with them the poultry situation as it really stood, presenting to the people the facts about the business and not spending a few hours in idle compliment. The Oldham County Farm Club Association, composed of four representatives from each farmers' club in the county, representing the various communities of the entire county, called a special meeting at which the people sent out a special call for the ladies to attend for the purpose of taking up some important poultry work. They did attend too, for none of us had forgotten the famine egg prices of the winter that we were just leaving behind.

In the meantime, the Peoples Bank of LaGrange had gotten word that something was going to be done and this institution volunteered to do something for the people if we would just try to show them the right thing to do. They were told that it would be doing a monumental good to the poultry interests of their county if they would finance without interest the distribution of hatching eggs to the people of the county. These people readily saw that the opening for doing good was unlimited and they offered their personal and financial support. The proposition consisted in putting up the money without interest for the purchase of hatching eggs from purebred stock of whatever breed the people agreed upon, the eggs to be paid for either in cash or market poultry during the first week in November, 1917.

Having engaged the whole-hearted indorsement and support of the bank referred to, the specialist then went in to the meeting of the Oldham County Farm Club Association and clearly presented the facts concerning the needs for more attention along the lines of poultry work in this county, showing that Oldham county, due to its proximity to market, has a great advantage over most counties in the State for making the farm flock bring in a nice revenue each year. He showed the people that better stock would be the best means of stimulating more interest in the proper care and handling of poultry, etc., all of which was readily agreed to. Then he pointed out that by having the county to adopt some one breed for the entire county and let it be known that Oldham county makes a specialty of some one breed, the direct advertisement from such standardization would enable the people of the county to reap harvests from their farm flocks that could never be had in any other way. Then Professor Chapin took his seat and two hours' discussion followed, many of the people in the number assembled taking active part in the discussions. Practically every breed of poultry known was discussed pro and con and for a while it looked like the people from all over the county would never agree upon any one breed. However, as the Oldham county people always do, they finally came together on the subject and unanimously decided to adopt the White Plymouth Rocks as their preferred breed. Having unanimously agreed to specialize on White Rocks, the next step was that of getting the eggs,

for many people who would want to get into the purebred White Rock business would hardly care to make the initial cash outlay for eggs, especially since many of the people had become prejudiced toward the birds they had been raising for years past, and justly so, for any person should become a warm supporter of the birds he or she may be raising.

Again the specialist addressed the presiding officer and the people in attendance, about 130 or 140 delegates from all over the county and indorsed the adoption of the White Rocks for the county, and surprised the people by stating that the Peoples Bank would finance the distribution of the eggs without interest, upon the terms above mentioned. Professor Chapin stated that if we put out above 200 settings of eggs this year for the foundation stock, he thought that would be going into the business well enough for the first year. Two hundred settings looked like quite an undertaking, especially since no work of that nature had ever been done in the county; yet, when the delegates took the news back to their respective farm clubs, orders for the eggs came in so fast that in a very few weeks considerably over 5,000 hatchings eggs from purebred White Rocks had been distributed, together with about 3,500 farmers bulletins on all phases of poultry work. At present about 100 farm homes in the county are taking care of from small to nice size flocks of young White Rocks that will become the foundation stock of the White Rock industry that is just "germinating." Heretofore the county agricultural agent hardly ever had inquiries relative to poultry work, but now poultry inquiries are daily pleasures, and the people are waking up to the importance of further developing the poultry industry of the county. We do not put any limit to the number of White Rock eggs that we expect to put out in 1918, and the people are heartily behind the movement—that's what makes the work.

South the Greatest Poultry Field in United States Today.

(Continued from page 56.)

And Farm Flocks Did It.

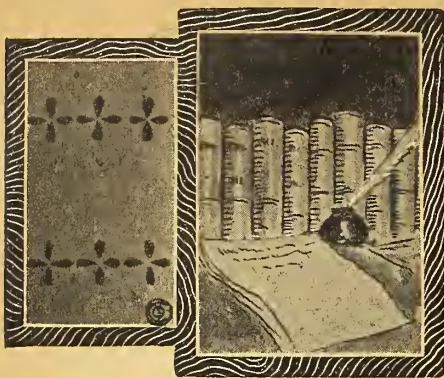
And now look at those figures once again while I'm telling you that the poultry industry of the Morristown district is simply the result of developing the farm flocks of this section into real money-making branches of farm work. There are a few special poultry farms here, carrying one thousand to fifteen hundred hens each, but the great bulk of the huge sum realized annually is produced by farm flocks that this paper has been advocating for years. Not the measly little forty, fifty or seventy-five-hen flocks of the average farm in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but real business flocks of two hundred to five hundred hens, where there is enough at stake to make it worth while to introduce modern methods and revenue enough to be realized to give the work its proper place in the regular routine of farm duties.

Of course the chicks are all hatched in incubators. Many of the farmers have mammoth machines with capacities of 1,200 and up. That's partly because Leghorns are non-setters. But it also is because no regular man is going to monkey with setting hens when he can hatch the chicks so much cheaper, easier and better with incubators. The farmer's wife, bless her heart, will fuss around with lousy old setting hens, use barrels and boxes for coops, and be satisfied with almost any old shack for a hen house. She hardly dares confess it to herself when she puts a few dollars into a second-hand incubator or a lamp-heated brooder. But not John Henry! When he gets into the game he loses mighty little time in securing whatever equipment is available for cutting down labor and avoiding the altogether unnecessary discomforts and annoyances of the work.

How Money-Earning Farm Flocks Are Handled.

Stockman readers will be interested in the way a real money-making farm flock is handled when it comes to be a woman's job and becomes a recognized branch of the regular farm work. The great majority of the farm flocks here are White Leghorns. There are several reasons for that. Leghorns are more easily handled in large numbers and in a wholesale way than any of the larger breeds. Moreover, as the market is New York City, where eggs naturally have the call. So everywhere you go here you see White Leghorns, and then more White Leghorns.

(Continued on page 64.)



EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

"Chickens May Win This War."

THIS is the title of an article you will find in this issue by Mr. George Cugley, president of the Buckeye Incubator Co., Springfield, Ohio. We want every reader of the *Industrious Hen* to read this valuable article and do his or her part to help produce the hundred million pounds of poultry meat and help win the war.

By reading this article you will readily realize that patriotism and profit, as far as the poultry business is concerned, will go hand in hand and there will be more profit made on the poultry you raise during the next twelve months than any time in the past. What we want to see is more people in the South to take up the breeding of poultry. If you have friends who do not keep a few hens now, impress upon them the importance of this and get them to start right now. A dozen hens will keep the average family in fresh eggs the year around and also poultry meat. You will be doing a patriotic duty if you get your neighbors to keep a few hens. Insist on their getting pure breeds and get them started right.

To every beginner who takes up the breeding of poultry we will gladly answer every question free of charge and help them in every way possible to make their new venture a success. Now is the time for all of us to do a patriotic duty and let us get busy and help win this war by producing more poultry meat and eggs during the next twelve months.

Gigantic Egg Found.

FORTY eggs of the modern hen are required to fill the eggshell of the gigantic prehistoric ostrich which recently was placed on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. The specimen is the best of its kind in the world and is in perfect condition with the exception of a small hole through which the original contents may have disappeared. The fossil shell was filled with water in the laboratory of the museum and was found to have a capacity of a trifle more than two quarts. The egg was discovered in the Province of Honan, China, in June, 1915. It was seen sticking in the bank of the Yellow river where it was picked up by a Chinese peasant. The natives of the place declared that the egg was that of the Ho-Ho bird or Phoenix, the legendary creature whose image appears on so many of the Oriental decorations. Two imperfect eggs of this fossil ostrich, besides the perfect museum specimen, are in existence, and are in museums

in the United States. No scientist has as yet, however, seen even a bone of the great biped which laid these enormous ovoids.

The largest ostrich egg known is equal to from twenty-five to twenty-seven hen's eggs and the volume of the egg of that huge prehistoric bird, the *Aepyornis*, an egg of which is also on exhibition in the museum, is equal to one hundred and forty-eight hen's eggs. The newly acquired specimen has been placed in the Bird Hall where it may be compared with the eggs of many species of ancient winged creatures and with those of the birds of modern times.

Try This for Limberneck.

AS SOON as the case is discovered and known to be limberneck, give a tablespoonful of turpentine and olive oil, equal parts. Follow this in about an hour with a tablespoonful of whiskey in which is contained about 1-300 of a grain of strychnine. This will render the bird unconscious, but about every hour the beak should be opened and held upright and a spoonful of sweet milk poured down the bird's throat. This should be continued until the effect of the whiskey wears off and the bird is able to get about as usual. The party giving this remedy says it has cured every bird upon which it has been tried, where the chicken was not too far gone to swallow when the treatment was commenced.

Here is another simple remedy for limberneck. Place the chick in a coop and give one teaspoonful Epsom salts in the morning and one at night. Limberneck is sometimes caused by chicks eating decomposed meat. Olive oil can be substituted for salts, with half a dozen drops of turpentine in it.

Cleaning the Poultry House.

THERE is much less consideration given the roosts and nests than any other portion of the poultry house. With the desire to save labor the roosts are nailed to the walls and the nests are fastened in place so as to become a part of the building itself, the consequences being that it is impossible to thoroughly clean the poultry house and rid it of vermin; for as long as there is a crack in which a louse can hide there will be liability of rapid increase of the pests, a single female laying enough eggs in a day to furnish the foundation for a million in a week. Every roost should be level; that is, all the roosts should be the same height, and should be so constructed as to permit of being carried outside to be cleansed. The nests

should not be joined but separate; soap boxes being excellent, open at the ends, so as to compel the hens to walk in rather than fly upon the nests from the top. If the roosts and nests are taken outside they should be lightly brushed with kerosene and a lighted match applied. The fire will run over the surface without doing any harm. The roosts should be treated in the same manner. If properly constructed the roosts and nests can be taken out and replaced in a few moments leaving an empty poultry house, which can be easily cleaned.

A Hen That Lays Only One Egg a Week.

IF A hen lays one egg a week for a year this will pay for her food and every additional egg you can get her to lay for you means profit. This may seem a rather absurd statement, but when you stop to figure it out, nevertheless it is true. You can readily see that hens that lay 200 eggs per year are profitable indeed, but still we hear people ask, "Is there any money in the poultry business?" It is not a hard matter at all to build up a flock of birds that will bring you a handsome profit.

The egg laying contests that are being held all over the country today prove to us that birds will lay probably fifty per cent more eggs now than they did twenty years ago. Lady Walnut Hill, a Single Comb White Leghorn pullet, entered in the Kentucky egg laying contest, will in all probability break the world's record by laying more than 314 eggs in 365 days.

In taking up the breeding of poultry do not let the high cost of feed scare you out but compare the cost of feed today with the cost of eggs and poultry meat. If anything, conditions are better for the poultry raisers to make a greater profit today than a few years back when feed was low and eggs selling at fifteen cents per dozen. Also compare the price of corn and look up the price of fat hogs on the market today and you will find that they are selling from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per hundred. We just cite these cases to our readers and friends to show them that now is the time for them to make money from their hens.

The old hen sat in a leafless tree
And said, "Nobody cares for me.
My food is what I find about,
I hunt for it till I'm frazzled out.
My owner says I do not pay
And that I ought to sing and lay.
I wish he had to sit out here
And live on picklin's at the year.
I'll bet a half a cent, by jing,
He wouldn't lay from now till spring."



Under this heading we will give our readers each month clippings from our exchanges that we think will interest them.

Next American Laying Contest Assured.

THE next American Egg Laying Contest, which will be held at Leavenworth, Kan., on the Experimental farm of the American School of Poultry Husbandry, is now assured, as already several entries of pens to contain some of America's very best exhibition fowls have been entered. However, there are a large number of well known breeders, who breed only the very best in exhibition, standard bred fowls, who should step forward and accept of this opportunity offered and enter one or more pens.

Never before, to our knowledge, has a laying contest been held which was especially arranged to give the exhibition breeders such a grand opportunity of proving to the public that his fowls will lay as well, or better than ordinary quality or "pure-bred" fowls bred for generations solely for egg production.

The catalogue and entry blanks for this next contest which begins November first, is now ready and can be secured by writing Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, Box 428, Leavenworth, Kan. There is only a short while left until entries will close, thus no time should be lost.

Feather Eating.

This is one of the worst habits of chickens and is often attended with considerable loss. Fowls acquire this habit in three ways. First, from having nothing to do; second, from being fed a poorly balanced ration, and third, from eating feathers smeared with blood plucked from table poultry.

This habit is most often seen in flocks that are closely confined. In

some cases, the hen that is attacked does not resist and the outer ends of the feathers are removed. At other times the entire feather is pulled out, especially if the hen that is attacked tries to get away. Both hens pulling usually results in the removal of the feather.

Grass Clippings for Poultry.

Grass clippings are an excellent green feed for chickens. The backyard poultry flock of a family often lacks sufficient green feed, with a consequent reduction of egg and meat production. With the easy availability of lawn clippings the city poultryman can always have green feed through the summer for his chickens. The flock can be fed daily as much of the green clippings as they will eat. If any continued bowel trouble shows the amount should be reduced. The remainder of the clippings can be allowed to dry and fed moistened during the time between lawn cuttings.

Amounts in excess can be dried for a good green feed for winter. They can be dried and stored in sacks. Those dried clippings, moistened and fed to the flock, are a very fair substitute for the succulent green feeds of summer.

Poultry Show Secretaries.

It is the desire of the American Poultry Association to be of assistance to your association in the matter of publicity and if you will kindly send to Secretary E. B. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, name and location of as-

sociation, date of show, name of secretary and address if other than your show, name of judge, we will compile a complete list of all A. P. A. shows reporting and forward complete to the seventy poultry publications on our list, and we feel confident that a very vast majority of these publications will publish this information until after the expiration of your show. Such publicity is valuable to your association, and may be secured by the expenditure of only one letter.—A. P. A. Circular.

The codfish lays a million eggs while the helpful hen lays one, But the codfish does not cackle to inform us what she's done. And so we scorn the codfish coy, but the helpful hen we praise, Which indicates to thoughtful minds it pays to advertise.

Don't figure why a black hen lays a white egg, but get the egg.

Get Poultry \$\$\$

Learn to make poultry pay big! We will teach you at home. No freak "systems"—just sense. A year's extra profits from 30 hens pays all. If you are not satisfied it costs you nothing. Get FREE BOOK—"Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business."

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY
Box Leavenworth, Kansas

ANNOUNCEMENT

Annually millions of birds die of colds and roup, countless hours of time and labor are wasted, and tons of dirt and filth tracked about the home, because of poor ventilation, unhandy and badly designed poultry houses. These faults have been overcome by a new principle and design, giving a fresh air house without drafts or storms beating in; reduces labor fully one-half and practically eliminates the dirty shoe question. For further details see article elsewhere in this issue.

To aid production, while the war lasts plans and details will be sold for special war price of 75c; or, if ordered with, or by customers for, my Caponizing Tools 50c. Remit by Money Order only. See ad for tools elsewhere.

S. K. Burdin. 126 Tranby Ave. Toronto, Ont.

TRUEBLOOD'S QUALITY BARRED ROCKS

61 prizes in 1916. At New Iberia, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, besides specials, cups, champion, grand champion and special diplomas. Four shows and three judges. You want a winner?

S. L. TRUEBLOOD,

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

SHOWBIRDS GALORE

More than 2500 "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks are now growing up into superb, magnificent show-birds. The "Aristocrats" are those glorious Plymouth Rocks which are making such a

Sensational Sweep of Victories

throughout all America—from the Grand Palace, N. Y., to San Francisco, from the great shows of Canada down into South America—winning out at such great shows as Chicago, N. Y. Palace, Guelph, London, Memphis Tri-State, World's Fair, and many hundreds of other shows. This is probably the most VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN ever made by any strain of chickens.

The "Aristocrats" are Sure and Guaranteed Winners

Therefore—if you need winning show-birds—sit down and write me—now—telling me all about it. Then we can make special, nice, pleasant arrangements which will suit you just fine.

W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier, Box K Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

Just say you saw it in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.





SOUTHEASTERN NOTES and COMMENTS

By D. R. McBRAYER, Mooresboro, N. C.

ALL-CHEERING Plenty, with her flowing horn,
Led yellow Autumn, wreath'd
with nodding corn." —Burns.

September with her usual routine of fall fairs and abundance of work is here. The harvesting period for the southeast starts this month, and this year it promises to be one of the biggest we have had for some time. Especially is there an outlook for an unusual harvest of corn, and corn is a mighty good substitute for wheat in war times (the Kaiser take note), and not only is the corn crop going to be a bumper one, but other crops have been good, and the canned and dried fruits of the land all heaped into one great pile would surely startle, not only our enemies, but ourselves as well. Did the people of the South hear President Wilson when he asked them to not only grow everything in their power, but to not allow it to go to waste in the fields? We think they did for never have a people gone at a task with a more determined will than they have gone about the one that faces them today, that of feeding not only themselves, but the armies of this and our allies as well. Surely Mr. Wilson's heart must beat with joy and gratitude toward the great American people who have rallied around him so nobly and so faithfully in this great hour—the greatest that ever faced the American people and the world—surely his work is made easier and his burdens less nerve-racking, for a more whole-hearted, a nobler people, never stood back of a head of a nation than stands back of President Wilson today. They are backing him up in the true sense of the word and they are praying to God that his strength may hold out and that he may be guided by the hand of Providence until justice and right shall prevail and until "Peace on earth, good will toward men" shall prevail, and God knows that the people of the world long for the day when this shall come about. Until that day we shall bend our energies toward this end.

Get ready for the fall fairs now. Send the early hatched birds along, and take wife and the kids with you. Every county should have a fair, and while many do not, those that do should have the support of every man, woman and child. So don't fail to go and spend a few days of this month getting an up-to-date education by seeing things as they actually are—with your own eyes.

Start your fall hatching now. The high price of meats and the scarcity of certain kinds of meat makes it very necessary for us to hatch at least a few chicks this fall, and several hundred if we are in position to do so. Chicks may be raised at this season with less care and feed than at any

other in the year, it seems. Always there is waste grain about the barns and fields and these are fine places for the youngsters to run after the morning dews are off, so get the broody hens and incubators too, to work and get all the chicks you can during this and next month.

Round up the young pullets the last of this month or the first of next and classify them according to age and get them into the winter quarters. The older and more mature ones should be housed together and fed for eggs. Give them plenty of good sound grain and a mash containing meat scraps. The pullets that lay in October and November will be worth much to their owner and he who has them should consider himself fortunate. Of course the houses must be thoroughly overhauled and cleaned before placing the pullets in them. They should be cleaned well, then sprayed or white-washed and plenty of litter put on the floors. The nest should be filled with new material and the roosts treated with a coal-tar preparation. The nests should be protected by a wire screen that can be lowered at night to keep the young pullets off them. This keeps the nests clean and the eggs from being soiled. Leaky roofs should be mended and all cracks on the north side stopped, however, until cold weather sets in there should be plenty of ventilation to keep the inside cool and pleasant for the fowls. Don't make the mistake of crowding your birds either, for this will surely cut the results in eggs as well as cause disease among the birds. Put only strong healthy pullets in the laying houses, feed them well, give them plenty of exercise and you will get the results—eggs.

Don't forget that this month should find all yards and runs sowed to some sort of grain to provide green feed for

the winter. If you wait later the cold weather will come on before it has time to get a start and it will not furnish the green feed that it will sown now. Green feed is just as necessary, in my mind, as grain, all things considered, and we should without fail get a good supply started now—to-day.

There is a very noticeable scarcity of pullets this season and the man who has any to spare should be able to sell them at a good price. If you have any surplus on hand advertise them in this paper and you will be surprised at the demand for good early hatched birds. The prices for these birds is considerably above the usual and it should be taking into consideration the high price of grain. Advertise your surplus birds in the October number sure for that is a big month for poultry sales.

The State branch of the Rhode Island Red Club and the North Carolina White Orpington Club will hold their annual meeting with the Charlotte, N. C., show to be held in Charlotte, December 11 to 14, 1917. This will add much to the already live show that Charlotte pulls off each year.

The Tri-State Poultry Association, Memphis, Tenn., hold their show on the 24th to 29th of this month, and we wish that it were possible for us to attend this show. It is always among the best in the South and our good friend J. Howard Sledd as secretary will no doubt instill new blood into it and make of it a success as never before. All who possibly can should make their plans to go to Memphis for this event, one that will do them much good. We only wish that we could join you there.

DIXIEDOTTE STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES

Sure they can not be beat
for Eggs, Show and Meat.
Catalogue free.

CARRINGTON JONES

Buntyn, Box 173 Tennessee

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

At the big Memphis Tri-State Fair, 1916, our birds won 1st young pen; 4th old pen; 4th cock and 4th pullet in competition with the largest breeders in the country. Large, strong baby chicks 25c and 50c each from high class show birds that are trap-nested layers. Eggs and chicks half price after May first. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address,

COUNTY AVENUE POULTRY FARM,

Mrs. Ira Johnson.

Texarkana, Arkansas

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, Chicks 15 cts. each.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, Chicks 20 cts. each.

For Sale Stock, Eggs and Day Old Chicks

PINEY HILL POULTRY YARDS, Jno. G. Fletcher, Prop., Member A. P. A.

NORTH CHATTANOOGA,

TENNESSEE

"AUTOCRAT" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

A fine lot of youngsters growing into superb quality that will win in hot competition this fall and winter. Keep these birds in mind. Few choice breeders for sale.

C. W. STEPHENS

Gause, Texas

200 GOOD COCKERELS

\$2.00 and up. We have S. C. White Leghorns of quality and guarantee satisfaction with every sale. Our birds are noted for their winning and laying qualities. Give us a trial. Demand heavy. Get your order in early. Address,

M. G. SANGER & SON,

Mt. Solon, Va.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES AND COMMENTS

By MRS. J. F. VERMILLION, Rusk, Texas.

THE 1917 show season is fast approaching and from all reports the Southwest has produced a record-breaking crop of show birds as well as corn, oats, wheat and cotton. Also there will be more shows held than in any past season. Throughout the hatching season, past winter and spring all breeders reported the demand for eggs for hatching was far in excess of the supply, so this fall's show season should find many good birds hatched from all these eggs among the amateur breeders, in other words, breeders who have never exhibited; and I want to insist that every one who has raised any birds that even resemble show birds, exhibit them at least at their county show. We are all thoroughly familiar with the fellow we meet in the show room always who "has better birds at home" than the winners and oftentimes it may be that he has, but he will never know whether he has or not until he puts them in competition; anyway the game is worth the price, so take your best birds and go along. If you don't win the first time you will at least gain experience and be in better position to win next season, and if you do win it will serve as the best advertising you can do.

Be sure to properly condition and prepare your birds for the show room. I made reference in some of my former notes to the fellow I met at one of our largest Texas shows who was strutting around boasting that he "just went out to the roosting place of his Reds and pulled a few of them down and sent them along." It would be needless to add that this man's birds were not placed in that show. Conditioning alone will not make a show bird, but a man with no more pride or ambition than would be displayed in such a remark would hardly possess the necessary qualifications to raise a show bird, it matters not what the birds ancestry might be. Look over your flock now and select a good number of your best birds and place them in a cool shady run to themselves. Feed them plenty of good clean wholesome feed, exercising great care not to overfeed them, thus developing indigestion; feed only the amount of feed that they will heartily relish. We find that plenty of buttermilk is almost indispensable as a part of the conditioning rations. Handle your birds often, so they will become accustomed to the handling.

When the great day arrives and the birds are to be sent to the show room, go over each one of them carefully, polishing feathers briskly with clean soft cloth, wash feet, legs, face and wattles, drying them carefully, and if so desired a little pure sweet oil may be applied; however, application of sweet oil is not necessary. Accompany your birds to the show room and be present at the judging if possible

and if you should lose, don't take it too seriously, but let the judge explain the shortcomings of your birds when he is at leisure.

Our State Fair at Dallas, Texas, will be held this year October 13 to 31 inclusive. This is always a great poultry show. It is not this year the official Red show but there will be good Reds there from everywhere. It is really the best show from an advertising standpoint in the Southwest. Our only quarrel with the Dallas show is, and has always been, it continues too long. It runs sixteen days and counting the time birds are going and coming, they are cooped nearly three weeks. The poultry breeders should unite in a demand that the Fair Association keep the birds but one week. This would not injure the birds and give the breeders a chance to exhibit elsewhere.

Chickens May Win This War.

(Continued from page 56.)

In response to an appeal sent out by the Department of Agriculture for a greatly increased production of hogs and poultry, the president of the American Poultry Association called a meeting in Chicago as early as the 20th day of April to consider ways and means of providing our people with much-needed food. Representatives from all over the United States attended, and one after another arose and told that the chicken supply in his section had been almost depleted. The statement was made that the poultry in the country was thirty-five per cent under what it should be to be normal. We had appeals from eleven Governors and nearly every agricultural college in the country to use every means at our command to increase the country's supply of chickens. Before the meeting had progressed very far we saw the demand, and adopted the slogan of "An extra hundred million pounds of poultry in 1917."

A Hundred Million Pounds.

That sounds like a lot of chicken, doesn't it? And yet I can assure you that it is going to take all of that extra hundred million pounds to keep our army and our homes supplied with meat. Even with every effort we may put forth, I seriously question whether any of us will be eating fresh beef with any degree of regularity this winter. Our army and navy will need it, and unless we raise an available supply of poultry for our own tables, we shall have to be content to go without meat altogether.

Now, gentlemen, with a situation as

serious as that staring us in the face, it behooves us to use every means possible to increase the poultry production. What if feed is high? Isn't the present price of poultry proportionately higher than the feed? Even granting that we Americans shall forget our patriotism and look at this situation from a purely business standpoint, every chicken we raise this year will bring us a greater profit in dollars and cents than they ever brought before. It looks now as if every egg you produce this year will bring you double the price that eggs ever brought before, and we all know that it isn't costing twice as much to raise or keep a hen as it cost a year ago. But let us look upon this situation from something besides a purely business standpoint. Is it not our patriotic duty to prevent all the waste possible, and is it not our patriotic duty to see that our soldiers and our allies are fed? Your patriotism, your country's interests, call on you to raise all the foodstuffs that you can possibly raise, and there is no immediate answer to the country's needs in anything but poultry. Let's be patriotic, regardless of the dollars and cents that represent our financial problem. The satisfaction of knowing that we have helped to feed our army, our navy and our families, and thus helped to win the war, should be of far more value to every one of us than the few extra dollars that we may add to our bank account.

Patriotism Demands It.

The war must be won by the men who produce the food. It is of fully as much importance as it is to have men on the firing line. The world faces perhaps not a famine, but a tremendous shortage, and it is our part—the common people who are inter-

(Continued on page 62.)

FREE Get this Catalog of **Oakes Quality Products** for the Poultry Raiser Write To-Day

Oakes Manufacturing Co.
Makers of Everything for the Poultry Raiser
Deatons St., Tipton, Ind.
Eastern Branch, 300 Pearl St., New York

PILLING CAPON TOOLS Easy to use

Caponize and double the weight and the price of your cockerels. Easily done. Complete outfit—full instructions—prepaid.

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Mapleside "Bred-to-Lay" Barred Plymouth Rocks

Acknowledge no superiors as layers. Special prices on old and young stock.

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290 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

Koons Quality Barred Rocks

Won at the following shows this season: Indianapolis, Louisville, Kentucky State Fair and Charleston. All in strong competition. My pens are now mated and I can furnish you eggs at \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Eggs from flock \$10.00 per 100. Eggs half price during July and August. Old and young stock for sale at low prices now. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

CHAS. KOONS,

CHARLESTOWN, INDIANA



TURKEY & WATER FOWL

DEPARTMENT

This department is conducted by Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn., and any questions that you wish to ask will be answered through this department if addressed to Mrs. Shofner. If personal reply is wanted enclose a stamped envelope.

The Turkey—Our National Bird.

THE great American bird, the bird which will scream back an answer to you every time you imitate his "gobble" or otherwise "make a noise like a gobble," has, along with his domesticator, man, driven the other American bird far into the backwood, figuratively and actually.

When the Indians owned the land, the eagle and the turkey stood on probably an equal footing, the one the tyrant of the air and the other the king of game birds. Both were hunted by the Indian—the eagle to furnish plumes for his war bonnet and the turkey, of course, for food. But now the eagle is seldom hunted and still more seldom ever killed or captured, while the turkey is found in hundreds of thousands of farm yards.

Although the North American wild turkey is a beautiful and resplendent game bird, with feathers of black, shaded with a rich bronze and illuminated with a lustrous finish of coppery color, his domesticated cousin, while improved nothing in appearance, has been bred up to outweigh any other domestic fowl, forty or forty-five pounds being not uncommon among prize turkey flocks.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the growing of turkeys has improved within the last few years as a result of a determined effort on the part of producers of what is termed "standard bred or exhibition" stock to demonstrate that it is more profitable to use purebred breeding stock than the smaller and less vigorous stock of days gone by. Their efforts to introduce throughout the country the several standard varieties of turkeys have greatly improved our turkey growing industry. This effort has supplied rich, new, vigorous blood throughout the whole country, adding strength and vitality to innumerable flocks, many of which had become considerably deteriorated through inbreeding.

The fact that one fecundation is sufficient to render fertile all the eggs of one laying has made possible the undermining of the health and vigor of the present-day domestic turkey. Being advised of this, hundreds of people depend upon their neighbors' flocks for the services of a male and pay no attention to the matter of breeding stock except to keep one or two turkey hens. This has reduced many of the turkeys throughout the country almost to a condition of imbecility. The lack of vigor in a large portion of the breeding stock throughout the country has jeopardized to a certain extent the production of a sufficient number of market turkeys to

supply the demand. In fact, not fully realizing that their failure was largely due to undermining the vitality of their breeding stock through inbreeding, people have become so disheartened in some localities with the meager results of their efforts to grow turkeys for market that they have desisted from the attempt.

Mr. T. F. McGrew, of New York, a well known judge of poultry and a writer on breeds and breeding, has written a turkey bulletin for the Department of Agriculture, and in this he says that there is no other kind of live stock that will return so large a profit to the successful producer of poultry, and no kind of poultry is more profitable than turkeys when properly handled. The fact that turkeys will, from the time they are six weeks old until winter sets in, gain the greater part of their entire living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that they pick up in their wanderings over the range, assures their existence through this period at little or no cost to the grower. In other words, they may be termed self-sustaining foragers, where they have sufficient range.

The Bronze Turkey.

This turkey holds the post of honor. It is possibly a cross between the wild turkey and the tame turkey, which latter is generally believed to have descended from either the North American wild turkey, the Mexican wild turkey or the Honduras or Ocellated turkey. Its beautiful, rich plumage and its size have come from its wild progenitor. To maintain these desirable qualities, crosses are continually necessary. In this way the mammoth size has been gained, the standard weight ranging from eighteen to thirty-six pounds, according to age and sex.

The coloring of this variety is a ground of black, blazoned or shaded with bronze. This shading is rich and glowing, and when the sun's rays are reflected from these colors, they shine like polished gold. The female is not as rich in color as the male, but both have the same color and shadings.

Naturally, the bronze turkey should be the largest in size, the most vigorous in constitution, and the most profitable to grow. This would be the status of the variety at present were it not that too little attention has been given to the selection of the females for breeding stock. It should be fully understood that size and constitutional vigor come largely through the female, and to have this influence to the fullest extent, well proportioned, vigorous females in their second or third year should be selected as breeders. Do not select

the very large specimens for this purpose; those of a medium size are usually best. Discard the undersized females at all times, as they are of little value as producers. Length of shank and thigh, if out of proportion, should not be mistaken for size. Full rounded body and breast indicate value most clearly; size and strength of bone indicate constitutional vigor, which should be maintained through the selection of the very best at all times for producing stock.

Watch for lice on turkeys during moulting season.

Chickens May Win This War.

(Continued from page 61.)

ested in our country's welfare—to produce everything that may be used for food.

Of course we expect to reap a profit. It is right that we should. It is right that a man should be well paid for his efforts, and it is nothing to be ashamed of that every one of you is raising your chickens for profit. As a member of the Committee on Federal Aid in the American Poultry Association, and therefore perhaps more conversant with the actual situation than others, I want to say that you will make a greater profit on the poultry you raise during the next twelve months than you have ever made on any you may have raised before, and I say this in spite of the high prices of feed and other supplies that your chickens may consume. For every extra dollar that goes out, you will see two dollars coming back, because we are going to see chickens and eggs selling for prices that we have never dreamed of before.

So, as a final appeal to you gentlemen, I ask you, as a patriotic duty, first, and for your own interests, second, to enter into this campaign with all the fervent patriotism you can apply to it, and raise more chickens, and more chickens, and then more chickens.

S. C. White Leghorns

I have a few good cockerels for sale.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

P. M. FOSTER. Box 287 Athens, Tenn.

Get a Redibilt—
10x16 ft. \$69
6x10 ft. \$49
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Artistic Homes
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All kinds of portable and ready-cut buildings, corn-cribs, garages, etc.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE

Do you want stock from the largest and finest in the South, from prize winners at Madison Square Garden, World's Fair, Nashville and many other great shows? Two flocks, unrelated, to select from. Also Barred Rocks, stock and eggs. Write at once to

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER
Route 1
Mulberry, Tenn.





FARM AND GARDEN



Under this department we aim to give our readers the best possible news matter pertaining to the farm, garden and other agricultural interests in a condensed form each month. Poultry raisers are usually engaged in other forms of agriculture and we hope they will profit from this department each month. We will be glad to have our readers and subscribers give their experiences here each month.

Sow Fall Oats.

IN PRACTICALLY all the Cotton Belt, Southern-grown, fall-sowed varieties of Red Rustproof oats are reasonably safe from winter-killing when sowed early enough on properly prepared land. When these oats do not winter-kill they outyield and are much superior to the Turf or Virginia Gray oat. In the extreme northern part of the Cotton Belt, and for a considerable distance north, the Turf oat will probably do as well or better than spring-sowed oats. The field of usefulness of the Red Rustproof varieties could be considerably extended northward if the open-furrow method of seeding were practiced and they were put in early enough to get a good root growth before cold weather. Under present methods and time of seeding fall oats, the use of the red oats should probably cease toward the extreme northern limits of the Cotton Belt and Turf oats should take their place as far north as they will stand the winter, but they must be sowed early.

To Cut Off a Big Limb.

It sometimes becomes necessary to remove a large limb from a tree and usually it splits and tears a portion of the wood and bark from the trunk, when it falls. Such ragged wounds are sure to develop decay and in time ruin the tree. They also afford an entrance for disease.

To avoid tearing the bark or wood, start cutting from the under side of the limb six inches or a foot from the trunk. Cut an inch or more deep, or until the saw "pinches." Then cut on top, an inch or two nearer the trunk, until the limb falls. After this you can easily make the final cut close to the trunk with no danger of doing damage. This method requires double the amount of work, but it saves the tree. Cover the cut surface with some good paint, asphalt or tar, to exclude moisture. Some time in the future, probably in a year, the wood is likely to crack and cause an opening in the painted surface. This should be filled with putty, resin or wax, and another coat of paint applied. If this is not attended to decay will develop, the same as if it had never been painted.

Develops Hog Ranch Near Waycross.

Five miles east of Waycross, Dan W. Morgan, contractor, is doing his bit for the government by raising hogs. He has established a modern hog ranch, with every known improvement. The place only consists of 210 acres, but will be enlarged as conditions warrant. Mr. Morgan began work on it in a small way last December. Since then he has converted the place into one of the best looking farms in the county. He has concrete dipping vats and is planting cover crops under the supervision of the county demonstration agent. He is stocking the place with blooded stock and is going to confine his efforts to the raising of hogs, supplying, of course, such feed for them as can be produced. Mr. Morgan believes in having fresh water for his hogs to wallow in and has installed running water in every pen. The splendid condition of his hogs bears out his belief that hogs will thrive when properly looked after. His corn crop will prove one of the best in the county.

On leased land in other parts of Ware, Mr. Morgan has raised much corn and also has many acres in sweet potatoes.

Bees Not Troublesome.

(Leonard Haseman, Missouri Station.)

To the beginning beekeeper, his first attempt to open the hive and handle the combs and bees may be beset with some difficulties, but in time this becomes the most fascinating part of beekeeping. Study the bees, their habits, nature, likes and dislikes, and then accustom yourself to their ways. The honey bee is not a vicious creature, and if given anything like the consideration it deserves it will not fight.

Careless and nervous handling will start trouble in any bee colony. A veil should be worn to protect the face. Cool smoke should be used sparingly at the entrance and under the cover as it is being gently raised. Smoke may be used to induce the workers to fill their honey stomachs with honey. In this condition they are less likely to sting. Pinching bees between the fingers invites trouble, as it is their privilege and nature to resent such careless treatment. The warm part of the day, when the workers are actively gathering nectar or pollen is the best time to handle the colony, for at such times there are fewer bees in the hive and those present are more docile. The brood chamber should not be opened when the weather is cold if it can be avoided, for the queen and the brood may become chilled.

These are a few of the precautions which the beginning beekeeper in particular should keep in mind. A careful study of the bee and its life and habits and a little effort to adjust one's actions to those of the bees will soon make beekeeping both an interesting and profitable pursuit. Every farmer should produce his own supply of honey by keeping and properly caring for a few stands of bees.

Can, Dry and Preserve.

There has been an enormous crop of early vegetables. This has been a temporary help in the matter of a food supply. But it is becoming apparent that this crop is being wasted, not only in the cities and towns, but in the country districts as well. The plain duty of everyone interested in piling up a great food supply in this country is to dry and preserve and help in keeping as much of these perishable products as possible for next winter. In the towns and cities this work is slowly being organized, and much will yet be done. But, after all, the food supply must come from the country districts, and it must be preserved where it is grown. Canning plants should be worked overtime in the peach and other fruit districts this year. Small fruits should be put up in

great quantities. Corn, pumpkin, apples, peaches—everything that can be dried should be dried this summer and fall. We will need it.

It takes a year to raise a pig,
Thus two before a steer is big—

But the hen lays every day.
A field of grain but one we reap;
A yearling fleece take off our sheep—
But the hen lays every day.
A few weeks yield the honey's flow;
Then blossoms fruit and all is o'er—
But the hen lays every day.
For many things to come, we all wait,
And lives are short—
But the hen lays every day.

A hen is the only animal on the farm that helps to raise the mortgage by simply laying around, and her son never sets.

PLANTS AND ONION SETS—PREPAID

10,000,000 frost-proof Cabbage Plants, \$1.50 per 1000, 85c per 500. Strawberry Plants, \$2.25 per 1000, \$1.25 per 500. White Fall Multiplying Onion Sets, 35c pound. Turnip and Rape Seed, 10c ounce.

WADD BUNTIN, Seed Farms, STARKVILLE, MISS.

—BUFF ORPINGTONS—

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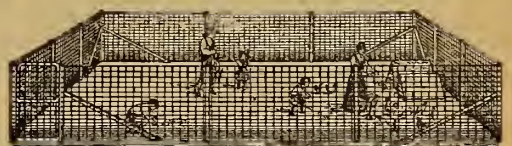
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EASIEST run, **Fastest** Cutter, **Strong**, **Substantial** build, **Bone** scrap means **more eggs**, **higher** percentage fertility. Own a "Crown" Cutter and have **fresh bone** for every feed. **Dry Bone**, **Grain** and **Shell Mills**. **Hand** and **Power** sizes. **Free** illus. catalogue. **Est. 36 years**. **WILSON BROS., Dept. 16 Easton, Pa.**

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All Steel. Comes Complete--Fence, Posts, Gate--Everything ready to put in place. Easy to put up and take down. Any size wanted. SOLD ON A SIXTY DAY'S FREE TRIAL. The prettiest and most durable yard you can buy. Send for Catalog and Low, Direct Factory Prices. **MASON POULTRY FENCE CO., Box 43 LEESBURG, O.**

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Original and up-to-date, of progressiveness we boast, Since we first employed your Uncle Sam with his Parcel Post; Our Sanitary work will bring a smile--make happiness complete, It's Guaranteed. We Return it Prompt, packed secure and neat. Bundles fifty cents or over, the Postage Both Ways we pay, Write for Information (or better still). Send a Trial Bundle Today; Charge Accounts are opened to parties with reference, Tried once, this Laundry will always be your preference.

South Greatest Poultry Field in the United States Today.

(Continued from page 57.)

Nobody makes any money these times in any line of farming that is conducted on so small a scale that it has to be handled entirely by hand labor. In poultry keeping, as elsewhere, you must have a proposition that justifies providing labor-saving equipment and that warrants your using good daylight to look after it.

Colony Houses in Use Everywhere.

All the farmers that I was able to visit during my short stay use oil or coal-burning colony hovers for breeding. I presume that is general because few men will put up with small lamp-heated brooders and hovers accommodating only fifty to seventy-five chicks each when a flock of three hundred to five hundred can be cared for under one colony hover almost as easily. And while the colony hovers are not perfect, and the chicks generally not so thrifty as when brooded in smaller flocks, the labor cost is so much less that they justify themselves wherever chicks are raised in large numbers.

The chicks are usually confined to their brooding houses until they are past the danger point. I thought I could see room for improvement in the management of the chicks. More liberty outdoors, more litter on the floor of the houses, and more attention to the temperature at which their hovers were run would, I believe, give enough better results to pay for the increased care. At present prices of eggs and feed it certainly is not economy to allow chicks to die in relatively large numbers for lack of a little careful attention.

After the chicks are large enough to need no more artificial heat they generally are transferred to colony houses and allowed to run at large, unless it is practicable to let them stay in the brooder houses, simply removing the stoves and putting in perches until fall comes, when the pullets are ready to be placed in the laying houses for the winter.

Practically from the start the chicks are dry-fed—chick feed at first, of course, then various mixtures of scratch grains and dry mash. As far as rations are concerned, I could not learn much about them, as I visited this section in May when grains of all kinds were so scarce and so high that the farmers were compelled to feed whatever they could get their hands on. Few that I visited raise more than a small portion of the grain they feed, and they usually buy mixtures or make them up themselves. One of the reasons for the almost universal use of grain mixtures is that Leghorns are not overly fond of corn in any shape you can feed it, and it is seldom possible to get them to eat it except when cracked and mixed with liberal proportions of other grains such as wheat and oats.

Saturday is Egg Day.

Down here Saturday is egg day. Through the week practically no eggs are received or shipped. But on Saturdays, from every nook and corner of this section, in buggies and autos, and on trains, the hens' contribution

for the preceding seven days are gathered together on the shipping platform at the railroad station.

The producers that are operating on a large scale to ship direct to their own private markets, farmers who have only small flocks and sell to local buyers, members of the co-operative egg growers' organization, and merchants and egg buyers in all the surrounding towns over a radius of twenty-five miles, all see to it that they get their eggs to town on Saturday. In preparation for this traffic the Southern Railway runs onto the siding the necessary number of iced refrigerator cars. The loading platform is a busy place all day long, and in the evening when the last crate is in a special train crew takes charge and the eggs are hustled off to New York.

Handled in this way, the eggs reach market in first class condition, and the sterile white eggs from this center are at a premium in New York. The farmers receive prices that are higher than those received by farmers living hundreds of miles nearer the city, simply because the volume of business here is so great that every one caters to it, from the buyer who bids for the privilege of handling the eggs to the railroad which provides special express service, and does it at a rate so low that the actual cost of marketing a dozen eggs in New York averages only three to four cents, including transportation, ice commissions and all.

New Sanitary Poultry House.

(Continued from page 54.)

Fourth: The attendant can perform from 75 to 90 per cent of all work without entering a pen. Note—Eggs gathered, green feed and wet mash given, watering done and ventilation adjusted (when necessary) from exterior, thus insuring rapid work, adequate ventilation and clean shoes. Trapnests can be arranged and operated also from exterior if desired.

Fifth: All work may be performed from interior when desired or weather conditions make it advisable.

Sixth: Houses only 12 feet deep. Single pens 8x12 feet with plenty of head room. All pens quickly thrown together when desired. Each pen (8x12) will accommodate either 25 layers, a pen of breeders, 33 capons or cockerels or 200 baby chicks, thus giving the advantage of small or large flocks or units as desired.

Seventh: All pens exactly alike in arrangement (excepting they are rights and lefts) so they can be used interchangeably without interfering with egg production. All large units should have even number of pens, as 12, 16, 20. Note—In use leave one vacant. When replacing and cleaning out litter let hens into vacant pen until all pens have been cleaned and renewed. Empty pen will then be at opposite end of unit. Sacks will be found very convenient for cleaning, or run a cart, wagon or barrow up to the door.

Eighth: The floor space is full size. All hoppers and feed troughs are elevated or off the floor, with easy graded means of ascent and descent.

Ninth: Each dry mash hopper, grit,

oyster shell and charcoal box, water bucket and grain bin serves two pens, thus doubling the service of each. Automatic, running founts easily arranged if desired.

Editor's Note.—Mr. Burdin's announcement regarding plans and details of his new house will be found elsewhere in this issue. Look it up and take advantage of his special low war price offer. We were obliged to omit all cuts in this article for lack of room.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds Winners at Kentucky State Fair and Louisville Armory Show, 1917. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,

W. A. RAMSEY, R. No. 11, Buechel, Ky.

A SOLDIER BOY SINGS

"I want tobacco just as much as bandages and socks,

So drop your contribution in my old tobacco box!"

SEND 25 CENTS and we will forward a "comfort package" of tobacco to some soldier or sailor at the front—enough to keep him in tobacco for a week. Or SEND \$1—it keeps a fighting man happy for a month. Tobacco is the only thing that cheers the soldier boy through the dreary hours in the trenches. He'll probably send you a post-card in acknowledgment—a war souvenir you will treasure. Send your "Smokes" at once—he needs them badly. Every cent contributed goes for tobacco for our soldiers and sailors abroad.

"Our Boys in France Tobacco Fund"

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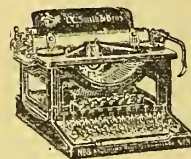
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Please send me your free book about typewriters.

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The Sure Way To Get Winter Eggs

A profitable egg-yield is only secured through intelligent management. This is the time to begin conditioning *your layers* for a successful winter campaign. Delay means the loss of the big profits which "preparedness" will bring you. A little extra care *now* will earn big monthly returns the whole year through. Give your flock

Pratts Poultry Regulator

the *Guaranteed Poultry Tonic and Conditioner* This time-tested, egg-producing preparation *makes hens lay* because it surely and quickly puts them in *laying condition* when used with a good ration. It strengthens and tones up the entire system—sharpens the appetite and assists digestion—regulates the bowels—improves circulation—stirs sluggish laying organs into activity—drives the hens to the nest—*insures profits*.

Eggs will be high this fall and winter. So use Pratts Poultry Regulator and get lots of eggs. The fact that feed is high makes it necessary for you to get a good egg-yield. And if you make your hens do their best, during the period of high prices, you'll make bigger profits than ever before. Pratts will do it.

Our dealer in your town has instructions to supply you with Pratts Preparations under our square-deal guarantee—"Your money back if YOU are not satisfied"—the guarantee that has stood for nearly 50 years.

172 Write for our new 48-page book—"Pratts Practical Pointers on the Care of Poultry"

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Philadelphia Chicago Toronto



Ferris Leghorns At Summer Prices

THE LAYING and exhibition qualities of Ferris Improved White Leghorns have been established by seventeen years of careful breeding. We have used trapnests and bred from only our very best layers for so many years that every Ferris Leghorn now has laying qualities firmly established. There is only one way to develop laying qualities and that is by the use of trapnests. Every flock of birds that is not trapnested will be sure to contain a number of poor layers, and the stock raised from such flocks will always contain a number of birds that will not produce enough eggs to pay for their feed. By getting eggs or chicks from a trapnested strain you can make sure that every bird you raise has the laying instinct bred in the bone and you will make money at seasons when ordinary fowls will not even pay for the feed they consume.



At regular prices Ferris Improved White Leghorns are bargains, and at summer prices they offer an opportunity that you should not miss.

Utility hens from \$1.50 up; splendid foundation hens from our trapnested strain, \$2.25 each. These birds are just what you need for heavy egg production. We also have some choice exhibition birds to spare that we have used in our exhibition matings—birds that will win in the strongest competition that you will encounter. Our catalog, a copy of which we will be glad to send you free of charge, describes these birds at greater length than is possible here. Send us a postal today and let us send the catalog.

Have you heard about the liberal guarantee we give with all stock purchased? We ship on approval, allowing you to return within three days any birds that are not satisfactory; and we also assume the responsibility of seeing that your birds remain in good condition until they become accustomed to changes of climate, feed and care. We replace free of charge any that die within thirty days, and we also allow you to exchange them if they become sick or do not breed properly. We endeavor to give every customer an absolutely square deal and fill your order with exactly as great care as if you were here to pick out the birds yourself.

EGGS AT REDUCED PRICES

Get our catalog and note the big reductions on eggs this month and next. We can ship the same day we receive your order. Prices of eggs from our bred-to-lay utility matings \$1.25 per setting, \$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000. From 200 to 230 egg stock, 15 eggs \$2.00, 100 eggs \$10.00, 1000 eggs \$90.00. From 230 to 264 egg stock, 15 eggs \$3.50, 100 eggs \$15.00, 1000 eggs \$125.00.

All eggs are carefully selected. They are large, smooth, even shaped—the kind that will produce strong chicks, and the kind of eggs you will want to produce to get top market prices. We can ship safely anywhere in the United States or Canada, and have even shipped safely to Europe. We replace infertile eggs free of charge and our stock is so handled that very few eggs are infertile.

CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

You will make no mistake to order chicks, as this is one of the most satisfactory ways of getting a start with first class stock. We can ship safely anywhere east of the Rocky mountains and will guarantee safe arrival. The chicks will be hardy, vigorous fellows that will do just as well as if you had taken them direct from your own incubator.

We can furnish June and July chicks from good utility stock at \$3.50 for 25, 100 for \$12.00, 1000 for \$100.00. From 200 to 230 egg stock, 25 chicks \$5.50, 100 chicks \$20.00, 1000 chicks \$175.00. From 230 to 264 egg strain, 25 chicks \$8.50, 100 chicks \$30.00, 1000 chicks \$250.00.

EIGHT WEEK OLD PULLETS AND COCKERELS

Now is the time to order eight week old pullets for delivery next month. Utility stock, 10 pullets and cockerel \$13.00, 100 pullets \$100.00. From 200 to 230 egg strain, 10 pullets and cockerel \$20.00, 100 pullets \$150.00. From 230 to 264 egg strain, 10 pullets and cockerel \$30.00, 100 pullets \$200.00. Write for prices on any number you wish.

BIG FREE CATALOG. Write for a copy of our 32-page catalog. We will be glad to send you a copy free of charge, because it will give you a lot of information about White Leghorns that it is impossible to give in the small space of this ad. If you are in need of stock, eggs or chicks, write and let us tell you what we have and if you are not ready to buy, send for the catalog anyway. Just write your name on a postal and we will do the rest.

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The Ferris Leghorn Farm
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Vermillion's S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Have demonstrated their quality beyond question by their show record in the very largest shows in this and other states, both in our hands and for our customers. We are constantly receiving letters telling us of great winnings, great egg records or the thrift and vigor of young chicks hatched from eggs purchased from us this season. Our motto is: "A customer obtained is a customer retained." After April 15th our eggs will be reduced to following prices: \$4.00, \$2.00 and \$1.25 per fifteen and after May 1st we will have some splendid breeders for sale.

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MRS. J. F. VERMILLION,
RUSK, TEXAS

Harmon's S. C. White Leghorns

2000 BIRDS ON FARM, and they are beautiful. If you need a breeding pen from over 200 egg official records, Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, or exhibition birds, write me—I can supply you.

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Dark Cornish Eggs

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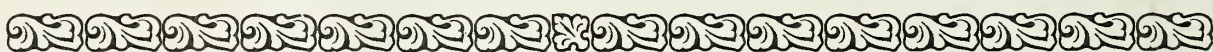
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